

such as is given out by the Government as "official news" and published by the authorized local papers, admit freely that they are nothing ahead but disaster. They have lost hope of Weyler's being able to crush the insurrection with the forces at his command, and look upon his generalship as a farce. Many of these Spaniards, who own sugar estates or other property which is being ruined, are wavering in their patriotism now that their pocketbooks are touched.

The situation from a military standpoint is unchanged. General Weyler's troops hold the Trocha, and Antonio Maceo is encamped a few miles west of it, apparently with no hurry to cross. The stories of his being in a bad way for food and clothes for his men, and the reports that he is ready to surrender or fly from the island in a boat, are absurdities. If Maceo's men were without ammunition and demoralized they would have been surrounded and crushed a week ago, when several columns were sent out to dislodge them, and returned with some wounded men and others prostrated by the heat, and no loss of the enemy to report.

The meeting of insurgent forces east of the Trocha continues. They number 8,000 men, and they keep the garrisons of a dozen towns in the central and western part of Havana Province in a state of constant alarm.

In order to prevent insurgent operations in the northern part of Santa Clara Province, the military authorities have decided to construct a Trocha, or strong line, from Sagua along the line of railroad, eastward to Camaguey, and from there to the north coast, enclosing a rich agricultural zone, about twenty miles long and fifteen miles wide.

"LET US END THE WAR!"
An Error to Consider Mistaken Pride as Patriotism, Says a Spanish Organ.

Madrid, April 23.—The persistent rumors of yesterday and to-day of a desire on the part of some of the leading newspapers for early peace negotiations, is accentuated by an article published in a Liberal organ to-day, which says:

"The country rejects energetically all idea of mediation or advice emanating from the United States, but it ardently wishes peace. The continuation of war means ruin to Cuba and Spain. Let us end the war by granting to Cuba the liberties we shall be obliged to grant in any case at the end of the campaign. It is a great error to consider mistaken pride as patriotism."

"La Imparcial" protests violently against the supposed negotiations with the United States, and expresses the hope that at an early date the wide reforms which Cuba certainly likely will be swept away.

An influential member of the Cabinet said to-day: "I cannot see any chance of an early peace settlement unless the army obtains an important victory."

"At the Cabinet council to-day Canovas read a draft of a statement on prospective reforms. Canovas also expressed the feeling that President Cleveland's attitude indicated a friendly leaning toward Spain. His refusal to act under pressure of Congress was also freely commented upon as significant."

It is generally believed here that General Weyler is not favorable to the establishment of reforms in Cuba. He has called that he expects soon to strike important blows to the insurrection. The Government has replied by cable strongly pressing him to accept the establishment of reforms. The Herald publishes news guaranteeing the accuracy of this statement.

INSURGENTS DIE VERY HARD.

Spaniards Put Six Hundred to Rout, Killing but Fourteen.

Havana, April 23.—News has been received here from the Province of Havana, that the Gumbalaria battalion, while marching to San Miguel, met a party of 600 rebels. A fierce fight ensued, resulting in the rebels being so thoroughly beaten that they fled demoralized from the field.

The rebel loss was upward of thirty. Of these fourteen were killed. The Spaniards lost one officer and three soldiers wounded. Colonel Escudero destroyed four rebel camps in the Zapata swamps, killing four insurgents.

AFTER MANAGER BLAUDE.

Rosenquest and Arthur Have a Warrant for Him, Which Makes His Friends Indignant.

William F. Blaude, well known as a theatrical manager, is wanted by the police on a warrant sworn out in Jefferson Market Police Court by Rosenquest & Arthur. Mr. Blaude was for several years their representative in the road tours of "The Troupe." He left the firm at the close of the season of 1895, and, they allege, was considerably short in his accounts.

Mr. Blaude's friends expressed indignation that action was not taken earlier provided there was cause for any. They say he is unaware of the fact that he is wanted.

J. Wesley Rosenquest, senior member of the firm of Rosenquest & Arthur, said yesterday:

"It is true that Mr. Arthur and I have finally taken action against Blaude. We have given him ample time to settle his differences with us, but he has shown no inclination to do so. When he left our employ he was considerably short. There were profits due us of which he gave no accounting, and in addition he had charged of a sinking fund of \$100,000, regarding the disbursement of which we could never get any satisfactory explanation. A part of the profit money was used to pay the expenses of the \$750, that we now demand a settlement on an accounting."

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QUAY THE KEYSTONE STATE'S ONLY CHOICE.

Friends of McKinley Tried in Vain to Secure Him Consideration.

Wanted the Pennsylvania Delegation in Case the Senator's Chances Proved Hopeless.

VIRGINIA WITH THE OHIOAN.

His Name was the Only One Mentioned at Her State Convention—His for Stonewall Jackson Disturbed the Convention.

Republicans in Pennsylvania yesterday declared themselves unconditionally for Senator Matthew Stanley Quay as their choice for the Presidency. An attempt was made to have the delegates to the National Convention instructed to vote for McKinley, in case Quay's chances are hopeless, but it was promptly squelched.

Down in Virginia the Republicans met and talked nothing but McKinley. Incidentally some one mentioned Stonewall Jackson's name, and it was greeted with great applause, in which was mingled some very audible hisses. After this surprise the convention proceeded quietly.

The following table shows how the Republican delegations from the various States stand at the present time. The number of votes needed to secure the nomination is 450, and of these it appears that McKinley can lay claim to 450.

States.	No. Delegates.	McKinley.	Quay.	Other.	Total.
Alabama	24	16	8	0	24
Alaska	1	1	0	0	1
Arizona	12	10	2	0	12
Arkansas	12	10	2	0	12
California	12	10	2	0	12
Colorado	12	10	2	0	12
Connecticut	12	10	2	0	12
Delaware	12	10	2	0	12
District of Columbia	12	10	2	0	12
Florida	12	10	2	0	12
Georgia	12	10	2	0	12
Idaho	12	10	2	0	12
Illinois	12	10	2	0	12
Indiana	12	10	2	0	12
Iowa	12	10	2	0	12
Kansas	12	10	2	0	12
Kentucky	12	10	2	0	12
Louisiana	12	10	2	0	12
Maine	12	10	2	0	12
Maryland	12	10	2	0	12
Massachusetts	12	10	2	0	12
Michigan	12	10	2	0	12
Minnesota	12	10	2	0	12
Mississippi	12	10	2	0	12
Missouri	12	10	2	0	12
Montana	12	10	2	0	12
Nebraska	12	10	2	0	12
Nevada	12	10	2	0	12
New Hampshire	12	10	2	0	12
New Jersey	12	10	2	0	12
New Mexico	12	10	2	0	12
New York	12	10	2	0	12
North Carolina	12	10	2	0	12
Ohio	12	10	2	0	12
Oklahoma	12	10	2	0	12
Oregon	12	10	2	0	12
Rhode Island	12	10	2	0	12
South Carolina	12	10	2	0	12
South Dakota	12	10	2	0	12
Tennessee	12	10	2	0	12
Texas	12	10	2	0	12
Utah	12	10	2	0	12
Vermont	12	10	2	0	12
Virginia	12	10	2	0	12
Washington	12	10	2	0	12
West Virginia	12	10	2	0	12
Wisconsin	12	10	2	0	12
Wyoming	12	10	2	0	12
Total	500	450	50	0	500

* Contesting delegations. † Uninstructed.

QUAY THEIR ONLY CHOICE.

Attempt to Pledge the Keystone Republican Delegates for McKinley a Failure.

Harrisburg, April 23.—The Republican State Convention here to-day was a Quay gathering pure and simple so far as results go, but these results were obtained only after the kind of work on the part of the junior Senator, who wants to be President.

He had many little personal battles to settle before-hand, but he got them all straightened out before the convention was called to order, mainly by turning down the two strong men who wanted to succeed him as State chairman, and holding his place himself. Then he left for Washington, without waiting for the convention to meet.

Ex-Speaker H. K. Boyer, opened the work of the convention as temporary chairman and made a tariff protection speech. Auditor General Mylin was made permanent chairman. There was a flood of resolutions suggesting reform legislation and many bills looking to this end were submitted for approval.

Then the Quay boom was launched by Boyer, who devoted much of a long speech to the Senator's candidacy, putting the matter before the convention in a nutshell. "Pennsylvania asks the great party which is to assemble in convention at St. Louis to elect Quay for President, for the President of the United States, and to nominate for the great and distinguished office of President of the United States Matthew Stanley Quay."

The committee on Resolutions had a long fight for there are present a few delegates who did not favor Quay's candidacy, but the following resolution was finally adopted and incorporated in the platform:

"For fidelity to the principles of Republicanism, and for the preservation of the Union, the Republican party of Pennsylvania, in its convention to-day, has elected Matthew Stanley Quay for President of the United States, and to nominate for the great and distinguished office of President of the United States Matthew Stanley Quay."

Congressman John B. Robinson, who is the most active campaigner for Quay in the States Senate to succeed Cameron, is a McKinley man, for he has said that while he would like to see Quay elected, he believes the Ohio man to be the leader in the race. He caused a furor by submitting this resolution.

In the event of the retirement of the Pennsylvania candidate for President in the Quay campaign, the Republican party of Pennsylvania after all honorable means have been exhausted to promote his nomination, the delegates to the Union will be here, by instructed to vote for and support the candidacy of that Napoleon of protection and advance agent of prosperity, Hon. William McKinley of Ohio."

It was voted down in committee, as were also several others submitted by Chris Magee, the Pittsburgh leader, who is Quay's most bitter enemy in the State. Of delegates-at-large were elected in the persons of Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania, who will submit the author's

name to the convention at St. Louis; James Elverson, Philadelphia; Francis J. Torrence, of Allegheny; and James S. Hoot, of Westmoreland County; Dr. Thomas L. Flood, of Crawford County; Joseph R. Foster, of Montgomery County; W. F. H. Grest, of Lancaster County; and F. H. Barker, of Cambria County.

The candidates for Congressmen-at-large chosen by the convention were Gathusa A. Grow, present member, and Samuel C. Davenport, of Erie, a strong friend of Quay.

The platform makes a demand for protection, reciprocity and protection to American shipping. It declares that the Republican party favors international bi-nationalism, and until that can be established upon a secure basis opposes the coinage of silver, except upon Government account, and demands the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value. Provisions for the old soldiers, restrictions on immigration and State reform are also largely dealt with.

VIRGINIA FOR MCKINLEY.

Republicans Mention Only His Name and Listen to Hisses for General Stonewall Jackson.

Stanton, Va., April 23.—The name of General Stonewall Jackson, the idol of the Southern soldiers, was tossed here by the Republican Convention to-day. This is the first time mention of the name of that or any other conspicuous Confederate chieftain has evoked such treatment at the hands of a Virginia gathering, it matters not what was its politics.

Ex-Supreme Judge L. L. Lewis opposed Mr. J. E. Craig, whom State Chairman Lamb had named as temporary chairman, and nominated General James A. Walker, Stonewall Jackson's old commander, in his stead. James A. Frazier, one of McKim's old political enemies, favored Walker. Walker spoke in high terms of him and said it would be an honor to the convention to be presided over by a man who had succeeded the immortal Jackson as his commander.

The allusion to Jackson was the signal for tremendous applause, but above it could be heard hisses from among some of the negro members. This unlooked-for disapproval angered Frazier, who denounced the hissing and unmeasured terms, and he even had the sympathy of the convention. General Walker, at the conclusion of Frazier's remarks, arose and said under no circumstances would he permit the use of his name in the way proposed. It was then withdrawn and Craig was made temporary chairman.

The convention is composed of about 1,200 delegates, and almost entirely of whites, something unusual in a Virginia Republican gathering. This fact was dwelt upon by Colonel Lamb and all of the other speakers who addressed the convention.

The fight over the State chairmanship, which promised to be the most bitter one before the body, will be patched up and Colonel Lamb will be re-elected. The indications to-night are that the convention will certainly elect the delegates-at-large for McKinley.

The Ohio man has the convention overwhelmingly, and any other name is scarcely mentioned. General Osborne, of Boston, a cousin of McKinley, is here on the ground working like a beaver in the interest of the ex-Governor. The delegates at large will be Lamb, S. M. Yost, James A. Walker and Pat. McConville. The latter will be an equal division of the four between McKinley and the opposition.

MCKINLEY AND SOUND MONEY.

Congressman Taylor Explains the Ohio State Platform.

Massillon, Ohio, April 23.—The Eighteenth District Republican Convention at Alliance yesterday was memorable because Congressman R. W. Taylor, who was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the Ohio State Convention, wanted McKinley square before the public as a sound money man.

"McKinleyism," he said, "seems to stand, not alone for protection, but, in the expressive language of McKinley, for a currency as sound as the Government, and as unimpaired as the honor." The Ohio platform is to be construed as in harmony with the sentiment of the House of Representatives, and that sentiment is opposed to free coinage in every rook, branch or mine."

Prohibitionists Want Levering.

Baltimore, April 23.—The Prohibition State Convention met this afternoon at Hazen's Hall for the purpose of electing twenty-two delegates to the National Convention of the party, which will meet at Pittsburgh May 27. The principal business of the convention was to generate enthusiasm for Joshua Levering for President of the United States, and for the Prohibition ticket, and this was well done.

Kentucky's Democratic Convention.

Louisville, Ky., April 23.—The State Democratic Executive Committee yesterday afternoon called the State Convention to be held at Lexington, June 3. There was no opposition. The convention will be controlled by the committee by seven to four, but the time and place asked by the free silver men were unanimously, no other town being presented.

McKinley Gains in Nebraska.

Norfolk, Nebraska, April 23.—The Republicans of the Third Congressional District last night selected J. T. Bressler, of Wayne, and J. C. Martin, of Clarke, delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis. Strong resolutions favoring McKinley for President were passed.

SIGNS COMPROMISE BILL.

Mayor Strong Approves the School Measure Passed by the Legislature.

Mayor Strong has signed the Compromise School Bill. He said last night: "I am doing my duty by approving it." During the morning Messrs. McClay and Strauss, of the Board of Education, made a final effort to have the measure vetoed. Later Miss Lorillard Spencer saw the Mayor.

Mr. Strong approved the bill because it originated practically with the Board of Education and was indorsed by the Committee of Schools. The division of the city into districts and the civil service feature of the bill were the main points of contention.

Jennie O'Neill Potter's Recital.

Jennie O'Neill Potter gave an entertainment at the Berkeley Lyceum last night, and was received with great warmth. She recited "Fairy Tales," eight series of word pictures, representing a woman's life from the nursery to the grandmother stage. In the audience were Viscount P. de Taddy de Montreuil, count of Count de Castellane, General Horatio C. King, Helen Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Falconer and Dr. and Mrs. Leland.

Women's Skirts

Endanger the health of everybody. The

SUNDAY JOURNAL.

Will tell how.

WARY OF RAINES' ALLURING BAIT.

Democratic Senators Decline to Help Patch Up the Excise Law.

Have Amendments of Their Own Which They Are in Duty Bound to Offer.

The Author of the Bill Derided by His Associates and Advised to Give Up the Idea.

NO FURTHER TINKERING EXPECTED.

Democrats Prefer to Maintain Their Position Rather Than Tie Themselves Up by Promises Which Raines Expects.

Albany, N. Y., April 23.—The Democrats of the Senate have declined to be used by Senator Raines in his efforts to correct some of the glaring errors of his excise law. Several times of late Senator Cantor has been approached with propositions to allow certain necessary amendments to be made to the new liquor tax law, with the understanding that if he would agree not to offer any others an all-night license for New York City would be provided. The Democrats declined to bite at the bait, and one very late caucus of the Republican Senators was held in vain on that account.

To-day the offer was renewed. The Republicans met at the earnest solicitation of Senator Raines, who said he was able to say that the Democrats were now ready to help him out. He proposed to put in a supplemental bill, based on that proposed by Assemblyman Eldridge, of Warren County, who wants to assist La Guardia in his efforts to get the ban on the sale of liquor near any public building, by selling one of them in the county jail.

WHAT RAINES WOULD ADD.

Senator Raines would add to this several other provisions to correct manifest errors in his own bill. They provide that the rate on licenses shall be payable out of the first funds received for excise taxes; that Commissioner Lyman shall have the power to remove his subordinates for cause and to appoint their successors; that the "Cities" shall be inserted before "villages" in subdivision of section eleven, so that places like Hudson can secure store keepers' licenses; that the five gallon law shall be reenacted so as to provide for local option, which was inadvertently omitted; that among the laws repealed, Chapter 744 shall be changed to 774, in order to restore the Rochester Sewer law, and finally that on the certificate of the Mayor and Police Commissioners of any city a special license may be issued for all night on the payment of \$20 per day.

The demand was made by the Republicans that in return for the late concessions for New York City, the Democrats agree not to oppose the passage of the supplemental bill or to offer any other amendments.

Finally, after looking at the proposition in all its phases, the Democrats respectfully declined to allow the Republicans to shift the responsibility for the obnoxious features of the Raines law to their shoulders. Senator Cantor and his associates insisted that they were in duty bound to offer an amendment providing for a low tax for the sale of beer and only.

When this ultimatum was received by the Republican caucus, the Senators derided Senator Raines for his assurance. They told him he could not expect the Democrats to be used as a mere tool to make party capital as an effort to patch up the new excise law would afford. They did not believe it would be good politics to open the doors again for a general discussion of the excise question, and they advised him to give up his idea about a supplemental bill at once. Senator Raines was charged with the task of affairs, and declined to talk about the matter further. He still believes, or rather professes to believe, that the amendments he suggests are not really necessary. He told his associates this, but added that he yet hoped to win the consent of the Democrats to his original proposition. Not one of them believed he could do so, however, and as a consequence the whole matter tonight stands in abeyance.

The Democrats feel that they can better afford to maintain their position than to sacrifice their standing before the people by abjectly trying themselves up by any such preposterous promises as Senator Raines wants to exact. It does not now appear at all likely that there will be any changes in the law this session.

MISS MITCHELL TO BUILD.

Will Have an Apartment House on West End Avenue—Residents Are Indignant.

It was reported yesterday that Miss Maggie Mitchell, the former well-known actress, had begun the erection of a nine-story, fire-proof apartment house, on the southwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and second street, one of the most desirable parts of the aristocratic thoroughfare, overlooking the Hudson River and the Palisades.

The owners of mansions in that neighborhood were shocked at the idea of having a great apartment house among them. They understood that the entire avenue was to be kept exclusively for residences, and they cannot endure the idea of having a great apartment house among them.

It is said that Miss Mitchell's apartment house will be fifty-five feet, eleven inches high, and will contain one hundred and thirty apartments. The first story will be of white marble, while those above will be of stone, brick and tile. The building will have a unique feature of the establishment will be a billiard room and a storage room for bicycles, for the exclusive use of tenants.

The architect is William Horatio Day, of No. 1 Madison avenue. The house will cost \$75,000 and will be "exclusive."

Jewish Sabbath Recognized in Law.

Rochester, N. Y., April 23.—Judge Remington, of the Municipal Court, this morning handed down a decision recognizing the Jewish Sabbath. A man named Martin secured an attachment against the stock in David Goldstein's store to secure an indebtedness. The attachment was made on the Jewish day of worship, the Sabbath. The judge held that the grounds taken by Goldstein were legal.

Of table waters, Arctura Spring Water is THE BEST. Office, 5th ave. and 424 st.

LAWMAKERS LET INKSTANDS FLY.

Continued from First Page.

balance, struck him with it over the left eye. It was like the picture once drawn by Speaker Reed of an irresistible force striking an immovable object. The cup broke and the pieces made minor wounds on the nose, ear and neck of the Senator-elect.

Both of the men started around the table to get closer together, and each reached for a pocketknife. Messenger Tom Cookley, of the committee, who by this time had got his thinking apparatus in working order, rushed between the belligerents, and, seizing Money around the waist, hustled him into the corridor.

Representative Meyer induced Hall to walk to the other end of the committee room, and the white-winged dove of peace fluttered about over the remnants of broken bottles and ink-stained papers.

When the first bottle was thrown it is said that Commodore Phythian and Representative Meyer made a will divvied under the table. Phythian was not lucky enough to secure a good position and he was deluged with the contents of the second ink bottle.

TWO UNDER THE TABLE.

As Tom Cookley, who claims to be an authority on naval matters, put it: "He went below to see that the powder was dry, and while he was down there, decided to remain in case something should happen to the water-tight compartments." Meyer, on the other hand, crawled in on top of the Commodore, and for a while they wrestled around under the table, each trying to shake the other off.

With the blood streaming down his neck Mr. Money was led by some friends to the room of the Committee on Ways and Means. A tall of blood on the tiled corridor and marble stairway marking his path. When he reached the committee room and the extent of his injury had been ascertained a messenger was dispatched for a surgeon.

In a few moments Dr. Bayne responded and dressed the wound. Meanwhile a friend of Money's rushed down to the injured man, in a hoarse voice exclaimed: "How bad how badly are you hurt?" Then, with a significant look at Money's pistol pocket, which was empty, he left the room sadly shaking his head.

As soon as the doctor had finished dressing the wound over his eye, Money asked that a carriage be sent for, saying that he wanted to go to his home and rest. His sons about the affair and keep them from killing him. When the carriage arrived Mr. Money walked out and was driven to his rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel. Dr. Bayne says that he will be able to attend the sessions of Congress within a few days, none of his wounds being serious.

COLUMELLE MISSED THE BOW.

For once in his life Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, missed getting into a scrap. He was not present, but as soon as the news of the encounter spread he left his seat in the House and entered the committee room with his bristles up. Hall was sitting quietly at the window trying to get the lark off his hands and clothing.

After talking a few moments with Boutelle, he went into the House and took his seat, apparently unconcerned. He sat there for a short time chatting with friends and then went back to the committee room. He was asked for a statement of the fracas, but declined to give a detailed report, saying:

"It was a personal matter, and I have nothing to say. I do not think Colonel Money will care to say anything about it, either. I deeply regret the unpleasant occurrence, and know the newspaper men will treat me fairly about this matter."

There has been bad blood between Messrs. Hall and Money for some time owing to Mr. Hall's change of front on the silver question. Hall is a gold bug of the most pronounced type and never misses an opportunity to discuss the fallacy and announce the adherents of the free coinage idea. Money is an ardent free silver man, and upon several previous occasions they have had heated arguments concerning the two metals.

A